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Country programme document for the Philippines (2019-2023)

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I. Programme rationale

1. *Ambisyon Natin 2040, the Philippine long-term vision charts a bold trajectory.* It sees the Philippines as a middle-class society where no one is poor, and people enjoy healthy and long lives. Development is driven by innovation and a globally competitive populace. Families thrive in a culturally diverse society that is resilient to human-made and natural shocks.

2. *The prospects for realizing this vision have substantially improved.* The Philippines is one of the most dynamic economies in the region, having achieved an average annual growth rate of 6.6 per cent over the last five years.[1] In 2016, employment reached a decade high of 95.3 per cent.[2] Poverty incidence, using the national poverty threshold, substantially declined from 25.2 per cent in 2012 to 21.6 per cent in 2015.[3] Improvements in universal primary education and health coverage, gender equality, child mortality and access to water and sanitation underline good performance against many of the Millennium Development Goals and provide a solid foundation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (the Goals). Growth in tax receipts has led to a strong fiscal position, with significantly increased budget allocations for infrastructure and the social sectors.[4] Private financial flows in remittances (more than 10 per cent of gross domestic product), together with high levels of domestic credit, provide ample resources to finance development ambitions.

3. *Impressive economic performance, however, has not extended equally throughout the population and across the country.*[5] The Gini coefficient has remained stubbornly high and above the world average in the past 30 years.[6] Around two thirds of the poor are located in Visayas and Mindanao. All regions have per capita gross regional domestic product less than half that of the National Capital Region.[7] This highlights the country's substantial spatial inequality. Progress against some Millennium Development Goals has lagged substantially, particularly improving maternal and child health and eradicating hunger.

4. *The paradox of high growth and high inequality emphasizes the need to tackle several critical challenges.* The drivers of inequality are many, but from the perspective of the UNDP comparative advantage in providing support, three challenges stand out: weak institutions that lead to poor service delivery; high levels of exposure to the impacts of climate change that push people back into poverty; and persistent conflict that hinders development in parts of the country.

5. *Structural bottlenecks constrain institutional capacity to exploit greater fiscal space.* Government agencies with low disbursement rates suffer from weak planning, procurement and contract management.[8] Overlapping, inconsistent institutional structures and programmes further undermine performance. Programming and delivery of public services are not compatible with ecosystem-based governance, required by the integrated nature of the Goals. Lack of widespread adoption of e-governance limits transparency, efficiency and access. Deficits in citizens' ability to check power and ensure accountability further erode public institutions' responsiveness.

6. *Frequent disasters impose a huge cost.*[9] An average of 22 typhoons hit the Philippines annually, causing millions of dollars in damage and loss of life. The hottest temperatures were recorded in 2016, with widespread drought. Rapid loss of forest cover, degradation of biodiversity and coastal and marine pollution have reduced the natural resilience of

[1] National Economic Development Authority, 2016, Statement on the 2016 Q3 performance of the Philippine economy.
[2] Philippines Statistics Authority, 2016, Labour Force Survey.
[3] PSA, 2015, Poverty incidence among Filipinos registered at 21.6 per cent in 2015.
[4] Department of Budget Management, Technical notes on the 2017 proposed national budget.
[5] Philippine Development Plan, 2017-2022.
[6] Asian Development Bank and UNDP, *Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing Asia-Pacific*, 2017.
[7] PSA, 2017, Regional Accounts
[8] DBM, *A story of budget and management reforms 2010-2016*, June 2016.
[9] *World Risk Report*, 2011 to 2017.

ecosystems, magnifying the impact of disasters. The average annualized long-term loss from multi-hazards is equivalent to 69 per cent of social expenditures and 14 per cent of capital investments.[10] The country needs to improve its adaptive capacities and resilience. Risk and evidence-based planning can be strengthened. Effective structures and frameworks for managing disasters and recovery need to be institutionalized and backed with proactive investment in adaptation and mitigation. Climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations can also be better integrated into environmental management.

7. *Intergenerational cycles of armed violence affecting parts of the country consign populations to enduring poverty.* The Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, locus of much of the country's conflict, is the poorest, with a human development index 60 percentage points lower than the national capital region in 2015.[11] Life expectancy lags by 19 per cent, mean years of schooling is 27 per cent less, and per capita purchasing power is 40 per cent lower in 2012.[12] These desperately poor conditions cannot be reversed by ambitious plans and increases in budget allocations alone. Deep social and economic marginalization and decades of poor local governance must be comprehensively tackled to achieve lasting peace and stability.[13]

The UNDP country programme, 2014-2018, aligned strongly to the Government's priorities and helped to tackle a number of binding development constraints.

8. *UNDP support strengthened democratic institutions and improved governance effectiveness.*[14] To enhance transparency and accountability, UNDP supported the formulation of a national anti-corruption framework. It worked closely with government and civil society to pass critical legislation to enhance human rights.[15] It helped increase access to quality basic services nationwide by strengthening planning and procurement. UNDP work with citizen monitors helped make information on revenues, budgets, procurement and audits more accessible to the public. While UNDP played an important role in strengthening access to justice and human rights and in deepening democracy, limited and inconsistent funding prevented a systematic approach to its support.[16] To increase the future impact of UNDP governance initiatives, these will need to be consistently incorporated as crosscutting interventions in its thematic areas of engagement.

9. *Climate change adaptation and mitigation have been a cornerstone of the country programme.* UNDP provided technical assistance and guidance to help formulate the intended nationally determined contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).[17] It piloted an innovative weather index-based climate insurance that provides rapid compensation to poor farmers. UNDP support for the production of climate-adjusted multi-hazard maps and an open source climate-exposure database provides the basis for risk-informed development planning, investments, construction standards, preparedness, and contingency arrangements across the country. For municipalities ravaged by super typhoon Haiyan, the evacuation centres UNDP built, the disaster risk reduction and management training it provided and its support for sustainable livelihoods helped thousands of families on the road to recovery. UNDP can do more by helping to integrate its post-disaster recovery interventions into longer-term support to build the institutions and systems for

[10] United Nations, *Global assessment report on disaster risk reduction 2015: Making development sustainable. The future of disaster risk management*, 2015.
[11] Philippine Human Development Report, 2017, draft
[12] Common country assessment: Philippines, 2017.
[13] Studies carried out by the Mindanao Trust Fund-Joint Needs Assessment, the National Unification Commission and the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) have all arrived at this conclusion.
[14] Independent Country Programme Evaluation] Philippines, draft: January 2018.
[15] Anti-torture law, international humanitarian law with enforced disappearances, Migrant Law and the Human Rights Victims Reparation and Recognition Act.
[16] ICPE Philippines, 2018.
[17] UNFCCC, intended nationally determined contributions, 2015.

disaster risk reduction and management.[18] To strengthen national mitigation and adaptive measures, UNDP can help improve understanding of the longer-term consequences of climate change.

10. *UNDP worked closely with the Government and armed groups to find lasting solutions to long-standing conflict.* UNDP supported the drafting of a new version of the Bangsamoro Basic Law, established a high-level group comprised of eminent Filipinos to advocate for the passage of the law, and supported influential intermediaries to facilitate convergence of Moro perspectives.[19] UNDP worked with academic institutions and the Government on conflict analysis and research on violent extremism, and facilitated knowledge-sharing within the Southeast Asian region. Following the armed conflict in Marawi City, UNDP was the first to help local governments build their capacity for conflict-sensitive recovery planning. While national and local efforts to sustain peace and prevent violent extremism have had some initial success, more investment is needed to tackle the underlying causes of repeated cycles of violence.

11. *To increase impact, UNDP needs to enhance its crosscutting strategies and partnerships.* UNDP has developed interventions targeting disadvantaged groups,[20] fishermen and farmers, poor women, people with disabilities, indigenous groups, former combatants and the displaced. To scale up and deepen the impact of its support, UNDP needs to adopt a crosscutting strategy focused on leaving-no-one-behind.[21] UNDP needs to better analyse and contribute to removing structural gender inequality and discriminatory practices.[22] It can further deepen its partnerships with the private sector to draw on capacities for complementary financing, innovation and the potential to reach people at the bottom of the economic pyramid. UNDP needs to facilitate knowledge-exchange, noting that the country has much experience to share with its neighbours.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. *UNDP will draw on its signature solutions and deep appreciation of the national context to help the Philippines translate economic growth and fiscal space into inclusive national development.* UNDP will build on its existing programme to help deliver on the national development plan that is aligned to the Goals. It will strengthen institutional capacity to deliver targeted programmes that ensure no one is left behind; assist the country's structural transformation to low-carbon and climate-resilient development; and address the key drivers of conflict and instability. Strengthening governance and concentrating UNDP engagement on targeted geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas will provide the integrating focus of its work. UNDP will seek to create multiplier effects across the Goals from each of its thematic areas of engagement.

To improve access to quality social services for the poor, marginalized and at-risk, UNDP will further develop the capacity of targeted local governments, strengthen governance in key national agencies, and expand citizen engagement in government policy and programmes.

13. *UNDP efforts will focus on 100 local governments with geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas.*[23] These local governments units (LGUs) need to simultaneously tackle the inter-related issues of high incidence of multidimensional poverty and vulnerability to

[18] ICPE Philippines, 2018.
[19] The law is now under deliberation in Congress.
[20] PSA, 2015 poverty statistics for the basic sectors, 30 June 2017.
[21] ICPE Philippines, 2018.
[22] Despite being the best performer in gender outcomes in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, it's ranking in the global gender gap index (World Economic Forum) declined from seven (2016) to 10 (2017). While scoring high in political empowerment and educational attainment, rankings on health and survival and economic participation and opportunity dropped.
[23] Selected on basis of confluence of high multidimensional poverty, climate vulnerability and conflict.

natural disasters and conflict, and they must adopt localized integrated planning and programming consistent with an ecosystem-based approach necessary to achieve the Goals. UNDP will build an innovative monitoring system that integrates household sampling, administrative and big data analytics to provide local governments with disaggregated data to help formulate local development plans and target programmes to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. This will enable effective use of public resources, tracking of progress towards achievement of the Goals, and development of business cases to attract private investment. UNDP will strengthen capacity for administrative reforms to accelerate and improve the quality of service delivery. It will support the transition from a paper-based system to a secure, efficient and transparent e-governance system drawing on global good practice. To provide analytical and technical support to communities, local institutions and local governments, UNDP will expand its support for *governance hubs*, comprising tertiary institutions, private sector and civil society organizations. UNDP will also develop a system to promote and recognize the efforts of local governments in achieving the Goals. These approaches will provide a template for national replication.

14. *UNDP will assist key national government agencies to better execute budgets allocated for the delivery of basic services.* UNDP will undertake baseline assessments to identify gaps and opportunities to strengthen public financial management. The assessments will be used to develop systemic, agency-specific capacity development plans to strengthen capabilities and promote integrity, accountability and transparency. UNDP will continue to support the current budgeting framework to better integrate the Goals and enable expenditure tagging to inform prioritization for the most disadvantaged. It will help provide a stronger evidence base for budget allocations by strengthening capacity for performance-based, value-for-money audits and evaluation. UNDP will enhance procurement capacity through internationally accredited training and on-the-job learning.

15. *UNDP will strengthen existing platforms for citizen engagement with national and local government, and build strong constituencies for democracy and governance reforms.* UNDP will equip the 3,000 citizen monitors, most of whom are women, with innovative monitoring tools. Smartphone applications will provide real-time feedback through observation, photos, and geo-tagging of service delivery and infrastructure construction. UNDP will develop a set of indices to measure the state of local governance, including democracy, justice, integrity and service delivery. It will mobilize and equip consortia of citizens, faith-based groups, civil society organizations, academia and the private sector to generate and analyse data and conduct regular local governance reviews. Pioneering UNDP work on participatory public finance through the establishment of a network of people's public finance institutes will be expanded to provide accessible, continuing education, mentoring and advice for local leaders and citizens to monitor the effectiveness of national and local programmes.

UNDP will support the transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient development by enhancing risk-informed policies and programmes, supporting the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement, and improving natural resource management.

16. *UNDP will support the application of climate-sensitivity models and hazard maps so national and local governments better understand and plan for the extent, scope and distribution of medium and long-term risks.* Of its target 100 local governments, UNDP will focus on those most at-risk from disasters and help formulate ecosystem-based climate and disaster-resilient land use and socioeconomic development plans and investment programmes. To respond to increased threats to water security, under the framework of the water supply and sanitation master plan, UNDP will support the formulation of a national adaptation programme for the water sector, using climate modelling data. To give poor rice farmers access to speedy payments following droughts and floods, UNDP will expand its weather index-based insurance system country-wide. It will enhance national institutional mechanisms to better integrate preparedness, response and recovery by strengthening legislations, the risk exposure database, the centralization of risk data, and budgeting, allocation and expenditure monitoring.

17. *To help the Philippines meet its commitments to the Paris Climate Agreement, UNDP will support enabling policies, greater private sector engagement, and effective reporting.* UNDP will focus its support on the energy and transport sectors to expand the use of renewable energy and hybrid vehicles. This will not only support the country's path to low-carbon development but also give citizens access to cheaper, more resilient, environment-friendly alternatives. UNDP will work closely with key cities to demonstrate more integrated approaches to improving city planning, energy efficient infrastructure and adoption of viable options for low-carbon urban development. UNDP will also assist in establishing monitoring and verification systems for reporting on the nationally determined contributions, and strengthening policies and programmes related to mitigation and adaptation.

18. *With biodiversity threatened by degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact, UNDP will partner with communities and local governments to promote conservation areas as economic assets.* To enhance the quality of ecosystems and enable them to provide a sustainable source of ecological goods that improve community resilience, UNDP will further strengthen its partnerships for biodiversity conservation with local governments, indigenous peoples, community groups and the private sector. It will introduce models that foster equitable access to natural wealth and its benefits, and develop incentives for the private sector to provide job opportunities and adopt profit models that preserve the health of marine and coastal ecosystems. UNDP will also help to establish a unified database system with standardized metrics and methodology for collecting and consolidating environment-related data to inform planning and policy formulation and to better focus private investment.

To respond to the drivers of conflict and risks to stability, UNDP will assist the transition of armed groups from combatants to civilians, establish transitional justice mechanisms and community security platforms, and provide socioeconomic opportunities for communities in conflict-affected areas.

19. *To help secure peace following the finalization of formal peace processes, UNDP will support the participation of former combatants in local governance, public administration, and political processes.* The Academy for Peace and Development will be established with key Moro stakeholders to deepen understanding of Islamic principles of good governance and provide online and on-the-job training to combatants who may assume key administrative, political and civic roles. This will enable transitioning combatants to carry out their responsibilities with integrity and efficiency and deliver well-targeted socioeconomic programmes. UNDP will also support armed groups in forming political parties to provide platforms for peaceful and lawful participation in national and local political processes. UNDP will draw on the experience of similar transitions in the region, including in Indonesia and Nepal.

20. *To respond to the deep sense of marginalization, UNDP will support the operationalization of transitional justice and community security platforms.* To pursue social cohesion and prevent further alienation within and among communities, UNDP will support the establishment of mechanisms for truth-telling, redress of historical grievances and human rights violations. UNDP will emphasize participatory decision-making for the ownership and use of land and natural resources. It will broaden the constituency for peace by expanding its work with influential intermediaries to engage with women, youth, minority groups and people living with disabilities. To respond to existing and new threats to stability, UNDP will strengthen national capacity for reconciliation and mediation, the peaceful management of conflict, and the prevention of violent extremism. UNDP will help establish an early warning system centred on community leaders and local government officials as a preventive response to clan conflict and radicalization.

21. *UNDP will help provide incentives for combatants and communities to move away from the roles and positions that define them in times of conflict, towards identifying themselves as citizens and productive members of society in times of peace.* UNDP will support the

development and implementation[24] of a comprehensive socioeconomic programme in Moro Islamic Liberation Front camps and in communities most prone to radicalization or subject to the influence of the New People's Army (many are within the jurisdiction of the 100 targeted LGUs). Interventions will be framed in the context of the Goals and informed by a detailed profile of the communities, covering age, gender, civil status, dependents, education, health, needs and expectations. It will include an assessment of the economic and social potential of the areas of settlement, and information on natural resources, infrastructure, security and social capital.

Signalling a distinct break from previous programmes, UNDP will work to maximize impact through the following approaches.

22. *A focus on financing (and not funding) to deliver results.* UNDP will steer high levels of public and private domestic resources towards programme outcomes. It will improve the quality and quantity of budget execution through government financing of its own systems and processes to accelerate delivery of critical national programmes, while working to reform business processes and build administrative capacity. UNDP will help LGUs to access underutilized national funds. It will engage the private sector by identifying the economic potential inherent in the Goals and provide technical support and knowledge-sharing to strengthen inclusive business approaches to reach the bottom of the economic pyramid. UNDP will explore mechanisms to reduce risk for private investment in the Goals.

23. *Innovations to provide new solutions to old development problems.* Information and communications technology offer considerable promise to improve efficiency, transparency, responsiveness and accountability in the delivery of government programmes. A digital payment platform will help to improve financial inclusion and facilitate rapid and transparent fund transfer from government to beneficiaries. Blockchain and crowdfunding applications will support private contributions (including remittances) for recovery and development programmes. Analysis of big data will provide alternative and real-time information to improve effectiveness and targeting. Mobile-phone-based applications will support citizen monitoring. To facilitate innovative solutions for some of the country's critical development challenges, an acceleration mechanism will support innovative start-ups with potential for high social impact to become financially viable, so they can 'do well by doing good'. Public-sector innovation labs will help prototype government-of-the-future planning and programming and facilitate stronger user-centred interventions.

24. *Deeper partnerships to ensure no one is left behind.* To strengthen the evidence base of the specific location, characteristics, economic and social circumstances of the identified marginalized, vulnerable and at-risk groups and help refine target policies, programmes and projects, UNDP will expand partnerships with leading think tanks, centres of excellence, policy research centres and academic institutions. It will use the analysis to develop strategies that empower disadvantaged sectors to engage in democratic processes, organize themselves to advocate for policy reforms and improve access to information, justice and quality public services.

25. *Re-conceptualizing duty bearers and claim holders.* UNDP will strengthen its long-standing efforts to empower women, men and children as rights holders to actively participate in development processes and make government more accountable and responsive by crowding in media, civil society organizations and academia as key stakeholders to the UNDP human rights-based approach. Media will provide channels for citizens' voices; civil society organizations will drive value-based development and partner with UNDP on policy advocacy; and academia will provide the empirical basis for policies and programmes for human centred development. UNDP will expand its partnership with the private sector in technology development, innovation and sustainable investment to include United Nations guiding

[24] Full implementation will require finalization of the peace process.

principles on business and human rights to shape business models that positively impact people's lives and prevent risks of potential adverse impacts.[25]

26. *UNDP as integrator.* To deliver impact at scale and to utilize limited resources efficiently, UNDP will provide platforms to draw in the capacities of United Nations organizations, development banks, the private sector, academia and civil society. UNDP data management support for local governments to localize the Goals will provide the basis for collaborative design and delivery of solutions to complex and systemic challenges. UNDP will integrate its interventions on public financial management and citizen's oversight in the design and delivery of United Nations organizations' and development banks' support for national sectoral programmes. It will provide leadership for multi-stakeholder engagement on climate action (as co-conveners with government on the working group), and UNDP work on risk-informed planning will provide the evidence base for government, non-government and international organizations to target their disaster preparedness and sectoral adaptation programmes. UNDP will lead stakeholders in co-designing and delivering the comprehensive socioeconomic programme for conflict-affected communities. The aim is to promote 'whole-of-government' and 'whole-of-society' responses vital for achieving the Goals.

III. Programme and risk management

27. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels, with respect to the country programme, are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. The programme will be nationally executed, which may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure, in consultation with the Government.

28. The country programme was prepared in consultation with government and national and international development partners. UNDP will utilize national and direct implementation and partnerships with civil society organizations, academia and the private sector. Implementation modalities will be determined based on capacity assessments to maximize the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the interventions. In all cases, it will involve strong national ownership. Direct implementation will mostly take place in cases where the Government requests access to UNDP systems, processes and technical expertise, and/or will finance the intervention. In such cases, UNDP will build in an institutional capacity development component and identify a clear exit strategy. The country programme and major interventions will be governed by boards co-chaired with government and will involve non-government stakeholders.

29. UNDP will anticipate and manage risks through analysis of trends and nimble programming. A few currently stand out. The Philippines may move to a federal system within the programme period. If and when the parameters for federation are set, UNDP will realign and adjust partnerships and interventions. A significant aspect of UNDP work in peace building is premised on the passage of legislation creating an autonomous Bangsamoro Region delivering on the aspirations of its people. If this does not occur, interventions focused on assisting the transition of combatants to civilian roles may need to be refocused on building the capacities for peace and preventing radicalization. The momentum in supporting democratic processes will be maintained through strong partnerships with the constitutional bodies and civil society. Responses to disasters and conflict will draw on surge capacity enabling continued delivery of the programme in times of localized crisis. To offset reliance

[25] UNDP will work with the private sector to increase women's labour force participation (52.6 per cent; males 80.9 per cent) and the quality of work. Women earn 68 per cent of what men earn and are more present in jobs lacking decent work conditions (World Economic Forum, The Global Gender Gap Report 2017).

on any source of funding, the programme will draw on a combination of third party, government financing and vertical funds. UNDP will manage fiduciary risks through assurance mechanisms, including spot checks, programme monitoring and audits. Where nationally implemented, the harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used to manage financial risks. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/32, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. Project results and resources frameworks will have clear linkages to programme outcomes and outputs. Capacities and systems will be in place to ensure data generation, collection, analysis and reporting for quality planning, monitoring and reporting. Outcome evaluations will be conducted, measuring the consolidated contributions of individual projects to programme and United Nations Development Assistance Framework results.[26] UNDP will ensure consistent use of the UNDP gender marker to monitor expenditure and improve gender-based planning and decision-making. It will pursue partnerships with academic and research institutions to implement its evaluation plan and to generate regular independent assessments of achievements. UNDP with strengthen the capacities of implementing partners in disaggregated and innovative data collection and usage to support impact monitoring. It will aim to allocate at least 3 per cent of the programme budget, proportionately charged to projects, for monitoring, evaluation and communications.

31. UNDP will assist the Philippine Statistical Authority to draw on non-conventional data sources, including big data and private sector contributions to report on the Goals. It will support the National Economic and Development Authority in formulating and implementing the national evaluation agenda, 2018-2022, to evaluate the Philippine development plan, the public investment programme, and progress against the Goals, and to inform the continuous improvement of United Nations-led interventions.

32. To facilitate evidence-based programme design and support the United Nations system-wide engagement to broaden the debate on the national development agenda and the Goals, a multi-year research agenda will produce policy briefs, discussion papers and periodic reports, including the national human development reports on themes related to inequality.

[26] ICPE Philippines 2018.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Philippines (2019-2023)

PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2017-2022, GOAL: People-centred, clean and efficient governance.				
United Nations-Philippines Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD, formerly UNDAF) OUTCOME 1: The most marginalized, vulnerable, and at-risk people and groups benefit from inclusive and quality services and live in a supportive environment wherein their nutrition, food security, and health are ensured/protected.				
STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME 1: Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions.				
PFSD outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners / partnerships frameworks**	**Indicative resources by outcome** *(United States dollars)*
1.1. Primary government expenditure to gross domestic product ratio (%) Baseline (2016): 15.5 Target: 18.8 **1.2. Percentage of government shared services fully integrated to the national government portal increased** Baseline (2016): 10% Target: 100%	DBM, annual Department of Information and Communications Technology, annual	**1.1. Government capacities enhanced to utilize resources and track progress against the Sustainable Development Goals.** 1.1.1. Number of UNDP-assisted LGUs with geographically isolated and disadvantaged (GID) communities having development plans and budgets integrating the Goals [Integrated results and resources framework. (IRRF) 1.1.1.1] Baseline (2017): 0 Target: 100 Source: Project reports 1.1.2. Number of UNDP-assisted municipalities with GID communities having innovative monitoring platforms providing disaggregated data. [IRRF 1.1.1.3] Baseline (2017): 0 Target: 100 Source: Independent evaluation and project reports 1.1.3. Number of people accessing essential public services with UNDP assistance. [IRRF 1.1.2.1] Baseline (2017): women (87,966); youth (172,181); internally displaced (57,222); people with disabilities (3,272) Target: 92,364; 180,790; 60,083; 3,436 Source: Independent evaluation and project reports **1.2. Public financial management strengthened for efficient and effective execution of budgets allocated for the delivery of basic services.** 1.2.1. Number of UNDP-assisted national government agencies and LGUs implementing reforms and innovations for:	**Government** National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) • DBM • Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)• Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) • other frontline national government agencies • Philippine National AIDS Council • Commission on Human Rights (CHR) • Civil Service Commission • Office of the Ombudsman • Supreme Court • Leagues of Cities, Municipalities and Provinces • Selected LGUs **Donors** Government of Australia • Canadian International Development Agency • European Commission •	**Regular** **687,000** **Other** **40,553,000**

		a) Delivery and monitoring of services; b) Public finance management; c) Public procurement; Baseline (2017): NGA (2); LGU (0) Target: 8; 100 Source: Project reports 1.2.2. Number of NGAs and LGUs using the UNDP-assisted electronic-governance system. [IRRF 2.2.1.1] Baseline (2017): NGA (0); LGU (0) Target: 4; 50 Source: DILG and project reports **1.3. Existing platforms for citizen engagement strengthened to build strong local constituencies for democracy and governance reforms.** 1.3.1. Number of individuals and institutions engaged in NGAs and LGUs through UNDP-supported civic engagement mechanisms. Baseline (2017): male (1,219); female (1,642); youth (1,874); civil society organizations (CSOs) (88) Target: 1,460; 1,970; 2,250; 100 Source: Project reports 1.3.2. Number of LGUs using the UNDP-developed governance index measuring the state of local governance. Baseline (2017): 0 Target: 45 Source: DILG and project reports	Government of New Zealand • Government of Spain • Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) **Other partners** • Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) • Philippine Business for Social Progress • Social Watch Philippines • United Nations Civil Society Advisory Council • Ateneo School of Government • Human Development Network • youth groups • private sector associations • United Nations organizations	
PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2017-2022, GOAL: Ensuring ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment.				
PFSD OUTCOME 2: Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities.				
STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.				
2.1. Greenhouse gas emissions per sector reduced (mMT CO2e) Baseline (2010): energy (55.7); transport (25.3) Target: 38.4; 21.3 **2.2. Area of important sites for biodiversity covered by**	Climate Change Commission (CCC), annual	**2.1. Climate-sensitivity models and hazard maps developed and applied to help NGAs and LGUs better understand and plan for the extent, scope, and distribution of medium and long-term risks.** 2.1.1. Number of UNDP-assisted LGUs with risk-informed development and investment plans, integrating solutions for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation and mitigation. [IRRF 2.3.1.1] Baseline (2017): provinces (74); municipalities (11)	**Government** NEDA • Department of Environment Natural Resources • CCC • Department of Energy • DILG • Office of Civil Defence (OCD) – National Disaster Risk	**Regular** **687,000** **Other** **124,254,000**

protected areas, by ecosystem type Baseline (2016): marine (112,822); terrestrial (42,135) Target: 2.57 M/ 1.86 M	Department of Environment and Natural Resources Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR BMB), annual	Target: 80; 37 Source: NDRRMC and project reports 2.1.2. Number of farmers implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in UNDP-assisted communities. Baseline (2017): 2,413 Target: 5,000 Source: Project monitoring and evaluation data **2.2. Enabling policies, private sector engagement, monitoring, reporting and verification systems strengthened to help the country meet its commitments to the Paris Climate Agreement.** 2.2.1. Extent to which low emission and climate-resilient development targets are reflected in: a) National plans, strategies and budgets; b) Local development plans, strategies and budgets; c) Private sector business plans and strategies. [IRRF 2.1.1.1] Baseline (2017): 1 (inadequate) Target: 4 (largely) Source: Project reports 2.2.2. Number of public and private entities making investments in low emission solutions and schemes through UNDP support. [IRRF 2.5.1.1] Baseline (2017): 0 Target: 5 Source: Independent evaluation and project reports **2.3. Partnerships strengthened and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact.** 2.3.1. Area of UNDP-assisted protected areas with high biodiversity effectively managed. [IRRF 1.4.1.2] Baseline (2017): marine (800,000); terrestrial (96,825.56) Target: 1,800,000; 496,000 Source: Project monitoring and evaluation data 2.3.2. Number of models developed, piloted and evaluated for equitable access and benefit sharing from sustainable use of genetic resources. [IRRF 2.4.1.1]	Reduction and Management Council • Department of Transportation; Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration • Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology • leagues of cities, municipalities and provinces • selected LGUs **Donors** Government of Australia • European Commission • Global Environment Facility • Green Climate Fund Government of New Zealand • Government of Spain • Government of Japan **Other partners** • Philippine Business for Environment • Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) • other civil society organizations • youth groups • private sector associations • United Nations organizations	

		Baseline (2017): 0 Target: 2 Source: Project reports 2.3.4. Value of financing generated for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. Baseline (2017): $96 million Target: $196 million Source: DENR and project reports		
PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2017-2022, GOAL: Reduce vulnerability of individuals and families; attain just and lasting peace				
PFSD OUTCOME 3: National and local governments and key stakeholders recognize and share a common understanding of the diverse cultural history, identity and inequalities of areas affected by conflict, enabling the establishment of inclusive and responsive governance systems and accelerating sustainable and equitable development for just and lasting peace in conflict affected areas in Mindanao.				
STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crisis.				
3.1. Number of non-state armed groups transformed into legitimate socioeconomic/political organizations Baseline (2016): 1 Target: 5 **3.2. Number of barangays affected by internal armed conflict** Baseline (2017): 716 Target: 0	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), annual Department of National Defence (DND), annual	**3.1. Effective participation of former combatants in local governance, public administration, and political processes supported to secure lasting peace.** 3.1.1. Number of former combatants who have completed integration, healing, and reconciliation programmes through UNDP support. Baseline (2016): 148 Target: 1,000 Source: Project monitoring and evaluation data **3.2. Platforms for transitional justice and community security established and operationalized to respond to the deep sense of marginalization.** 3.2.1. Extent to which transitional justice mechanisms are operational [IRRF 3.2.2.1] Baseline (2017): 1 (Partially) Target: 4 (Largely) Source: Independent evaluation and project reports 3.2.2. Number of local security plans and mechanisms that integrate the UNDP-developed early warning system for threats of conflict. [IRRF 3.3.1.1] Baseline (2017): 0 LGUs Target: 10 Source: Independent evaluation	**Government** OPAPP • Mindanao Development Authority • NEDA • OCD-NDRRMC • Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao • Task Force Bangon Marawi • Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council • Selected LGUs **Donors** [preliminary] Government of Australia • European Commission • Government of Spain • Government of Japan **Other partners** Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation • Bangsamoro Transition Commission • Moro	**Regular** **687,000** **Other** **36,113,000**

		3.3. UNDP-assisted combatants and conflict-affected communities provided with incentives and capabilities to become productive members of society in times of peace. 3.3.1. Proportion of households in conflict-affected areas accessing financial or non-financial assets. [IRRF 1.1.2.2] Baseline (2017): 0% Target: 20% Source: Independent evaluation and project reports 3.3.2. Number of people benefitting from jobs and livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings. [IRRF 3.1.1.3] Baseline (2017): women (0); men (148) Target: 6,000; 4,000 Source: Project monitoring and evaluation data	Islamic Liberation Front • Moro National Liberation Front • Oxfam • youth groups • private sector associations • United Nations organizations	